

Amendments to the Claims

Kindly amend claims 1 and 12.

1. (Currently amended) A sanitary chinaware intended to be repeatedly wetted and dried during use, said sanitary chinaware having a treated surface formed with a layer comprising a stain resistant agent preventing scale from adhering to the sanitary chinaware, said agent including a silicon-containing functional group, previously combined, by dehydration or dehydrogenation prior to said repeated wetting and drying, with a hydroxyl group which is combinable with soluble silica and which is present on said treated surface.
2. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 1, wherein the silicon-containing functional group does not combine with another silicon-containing functional group.
3. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group.
4. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 3, wherein the carbon fluoride group is $-C_nF_{2n+1}$ where n is a natural number in a range of $1 \leq n \leq 12$.
5. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group and a terminal alkyl group combined with said silicon-containing functional group, and the number of terminal alkyl groups is larger than the number of terminal carbon fluoride groups.

6. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group and a terminal alkyl group combined with said silicon-containing functional group, and the number of terminal carbon fluoride groups is larger than the number of terminal alkyl groups.

7. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 5, wherein the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group are combined with each other by dimethyl siloxane.

8. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 6, wherein the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group are combined with each other by dimethyl siloxane.

9. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 7, wherein the stain resistant agent is a mixture of a first agent and a second agent, said first agent being a co-hydrolysate of an organic silicon compound containing a perfluoroalkyl group and a methylpolysiloxane compound containing a hydrolytic group in a hydrophilic solvent, said second agent being a mixture of organopolysiloxane and a strong acid.

10. (Previously amended) The sanitary chinaware according to claim 9, wherein the dimethyl siloxane contains a straight chain combination of the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group.

11. (Previously cancelled)

12. (Currently amended) A method of ~~stain resistant treatment applied to a preventing scale from adhering to the surface of~~ sanitary chinaware to be used with water and having a treated surface having a hydroxyl group combinable with soluble silica, and which treated surface is to be

repeatedly wetted and dried, which method comprises applying a stain resistant agent including a silicon-containing functional group on said treated surface, and combining said silicon-containing functional group with said hydroxyl group present on the treated surface by dehydration or dehydrogenation.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 12, wherein the silicon-containing functional group does not combine with another silicon-containing functional group.

14. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 14, wherein the carbon fluoride group is $-C_nF_{2n+1}$ where n is a natural number in a range of $1 \leq n \leq 12$.

16. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group and a terminal alkyl group combined with said silicon-containing functional group, and the number of terminal alkyl groups is larger than the number of terminal carbon fluoride groups.

17. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the stain resistant agent contains a terminal carbon fluoride group combined with the silicon-containing functional group and a terminal alkyl group combined with said silicon-containing functional group, and the number of terminal carbon fluoride groups is larger than the number of terminal alkyl groups.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 16, wherein the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group are combined with each other by dimethyl siloxane.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group are combined with each other by dimethyl siloxane.

20. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein the stain resistant agent is a mixture of a first agent and a second agent, said first agent being a co-hydrolysate of an organic silicon compound containing a perfluoroalkyl group and a methylpolysiloxane compound containing a hydrolytic group in a hydrophilic solvent, said second agent being a mixture of organopolysiloxane and a strong acid.

21. (Original) The method according to claim 20, wherein the dimethyl siloxane contains a straight chain combination of the silicon-containing functional group and the alkyl group.

22. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 12, wherein the treated surface to which the stain resistant agent is to be applied has already been used such that the treated surface is a stained surface.

23. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 22, further comprising a pretreatment step of reproducing a hydroxyl group on the treated surface.

24. (Previously cancelled)